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64 Recognition system for run-on handwriting.

67 A method of processing a word with the segmentation and recognition steps combined into an overall scheme. This is accomplished by a three step procedure. First, potential or trial segmentation points are derived. This is done in a manner so as to ensure that essentially all true segmentation points are present but also includes extra or not true segmentation points. Second, all combinations of the segments that could reasonably be a character are sent to a character recognizer to obtain ranked choices and corresponding scores. Finally, the recognition results are sorted and combined so that the character sequences having the best cumulative scores are obtained as the best word choices. For a particular word choice there is a corresponding character segmentation, simply the segment combinations that resulted in the chosen characters. With this recognition scheme the initial character segmentation is not final and need not be highly accurate, but is subject to a lesser constraint of containing the true segmentation points.

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RECOGNITION SYSTEM FOR RUN-ON HANDWRITING

This invention is related to the field of character recognition and specifically to systems for recognizing run-on handwritten characters. In recognition systems utilizing handwritten characters as input, an important consideration is the recognition of individual letters which may be formed using segments which run-on neighboring letters. A major problem in such recognition systems is the segmentation of the words into characters which may be suitable for a recognition algorithm which operates on characters. Techniques of whole word recognition are possible but highly impractical.

Run-on handwritten characters are handwritten characters which are run together, that is, they can touch or overlap one another. Although only adjacent characters normally display this touching or overlapping, more distant characters can also take on this characteristic. For example, a t-crossing can sometimes overlap several adjacent characters. Handprinting often has this run-on characteristic and is normally characterized by both touching and overlapping characters. Cursive script writing can also be considered run-on handwriting. The individual characters can be

considered to touch through their connections by ligatures. Furthermore, the characters in cursive writing can overlap. As with handprinting such overlap usually involves adjacent characters and again it is an example of where this occurs with relatively high frequency.

The reason run-on handwriting is difficult for automatic recognition procedures is that the characters cannot be easily or accurately separated one from another. In order to segment the characters from each other some recognition is required, and in order to recognize the characters some segmentation is required. Therefore, these two processes of segmentation and recognition are not independent but are heavily interrelated. Nevertheless, prior work in this area was directed toward the development of essentially separate procedures for the segmentation and subsequent recognition of the characters. This is referred to as the segmentation-then-recognition approach.

Reference is made to U.S. Patent 3,111,646 relating to a method and apparatus for reading cursive script. The algorithm and hardware for implementation presupposes that the writing itself be well-proportioned. Consequently, the segmentation algorithm is unduly restrictive. Specifically, the algorithm determines various zones by taking the overall height of an entire line from the

base of the descenders to the peaks of the ascenders and divides the heights as shown in Figs. 1 and 24 into four parts for use in the recognition system. Consequently, the algorithm requires that the input be very well proportioned and that the writing not slope or deviate from the base line. Handwriting, however, is highly variable; in practice, the heights of ascenders and descenders are simply matters of personal style and subject to nearly infinite variations. The absolute length of an ascender or descender is not of great importance to humans in their handwriting styles. Consequently, the definition of well-proportioned handwriting is not a trait found in typical handwriting samples. The segmentation algorithm of U.S. Patent 3,111,646 is retrospective. In operation, an entire line of script is fed into storage registers and segmentation points are determined by first determining the average letter width based principally on the number of zero axis crossings.

This approach has a number of drawbacks in addition to the restrictions on input script. For example, the technique requires that the input be very well proportioned, that is that the writer maintain substantially the same letter width throughout. Secondly, the technique is not sequential. The prior art first segments the characters constituting the line then attempts

recognition. For a practical system, it is important that segmentation and recognition be done in "real time". That is, an operative system should display the results as soon as possible after the character is formed.

Segmentation in itself is an extremely difficult problem when dealing with connected written script. The form of the ligature depends not only on the two characters being joined, the overall context, but additional general factors such as fatigue and physical conditions under which writing is done, that is sitting, standing or the like which may change the handwriting of an individual. The prior art contains examples of segmentation schemes for cursive script.

Reference is made to U.S. Patent 3,334,399, 3,305,832 and 4,024,500 all concerned with techniques of character segmentation in cursive script handwriting. Those systems are all predicated on ligatures being defined in essentially a continuum of the characters.

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 6, pages 2897-2902, describes a system for recognizing discretely written characters based on elastic matching of an unknown character against a set of character prototypes. The input to the system is point data produced by a dynamic trace of a stylus

on an electronic tablet. The hardware configuration is shown in Figure 1 of that TDB. Processing in accordance with this elastic matching system is performed on a character by character basis after the writing is separated into characters. The assumption of the recognition technique disclosed is that the characters are written with sufficient space between them to allow separation prior to recognition. Consequently, the algorithm described is a segmentation-then-recognition approach. Decoding utilizing this scheme cannot be accomplished where the characters run together. Other techniques utilizing segmentation followed by recognition are typified by U.S. Patent 3,713,100 and 3,784,982.

Prior art techniques dealing with written characters do not lend themselves to defining appropriate segmentation systems when dealing with run-on handwritten characters. The problem of character run-on is typical when dealing with hand printed characters. This invention relates specifically to a character recognizer for such handwritten characters and specifically to one utilizing printed characters. This invention departs from the prior art by utilizing an algorithm which solves the problem of recognizing or determining the end of one character and the

beginning of the next where the characters are run-on or overlapped. Methodology employed by the present invention assumes that although the characters may overlap, each character is written discretely and completed before starting the next character. Because each character terminates at a stroke end, the present invention does not initially attempt to segment by characters, but rather considers all stroke ends as possible character segmentation points. Consequently, no potential character segmentation point is missed although there are extra tests made for characters consisting of more than one stroke.

This invention allows for stroke sequences up to a specified maximum number, defined as "max stroke" to be processed by the recognizer sub-system. At each potential segmentation point, the previous stroke, the previous two strokes, etc., up to the previous "max-stroke" strokes are delivered to the recognizer for potential recognition. During a sequence of recognition, the recognizer will produce a number of possible candidates for any given string of input data which is sorted and alternatively examined. This sorting and alternative examination applies the technique of "best cumulative score" to produce best word candidates.

The recognizer will provide multiple best word candidates. However, some strings of letters

cannot be a part of a valid word. In accordance with the present invention, invalid best word candidates can be stricken from the recognition processor by use of dictionary look-up. Furthermore, syntactic and semantic processing techniques can be applied in a situation where ambiguities arise and no clear choice can be made by the recognizer without the use of such contextual processing.

10 The approach taken by this invention is to operate on one handwritten word at a time and, within the processing of a word, to combine the segmentation and recognition steps into an overall scheme. It is assumed that the words are separated prior to
15 processing by the proposed scheme. This separation can be performed in a number of ways. For example, a spatial segmenter could separate the words based on the spacing of the words. It is generally recognized that such segmentation of
20 words is easy relative to the segmentation of characters within a word. Another method which could be employed to separate words would be to have the writer pause between the writing of the words and segment the words temporally. The
25 critical notion here is to segment the handwritten words first and then perform the character segmentation and recognition operations in a combined manner on the word units.

Within the processing of a word the segmentation and recognition steps are combined into an overall scheme. Basically, this is accomplished by a three step procedure. First, potential or trial
5 segmentation points are derived. This is done in a manner so as to ensure that essentially all true segmentation points are present but with the tradeoff that extra or not true segmentation points can be obtained as well. Second, all combinations of the segments that could reasonably be
10 a character are sent to a character recognizer to obtain ranked choices and corresponding scores. Finally, the recognition results are sorted and combined so that the character sequences having the best cumulative scores are obtained as the
15 best word choices. For a particular word choice there is a corresponding character segmentation, simply the segment combinations that resulted in the chosen characters. One of the main advantages of this recognition scheme is that the initial
20 character segmentation is not final and need not be highly accurate, but is subject to a lesser constraint of containing all the true segmentation points.

25 This invention, which is defined in the attached claims, will be described in greater detail by referring to the drawings and the description of the preferred embodiment that follows.

Figure 1 is an example of run-on handprinted characters of the type subject to recognition in accordance with the present invention;

- 5 Figure 2 is a flow chart setting forth the main procedure utilized by this invention;

Figure 3 is a flow chart of the subroutine multi-reco set forth in the main procedure flow chart of Figure 2;

- 10 Figure 4 is a flow chart of the subroutine multi-sort as set forth in the flow chart of the main routine;

Figure 5 is a machine representation of the word "RUN" indicating the sequence of strokes; and

- 15 Figure 6 is a machine representation of the word "TOGETHER" indicating the sequence of stokes for that word.

- 20 An example of run-on handprinted characters of the type recognized by the present invention is illustrated in Figure 1. As represented thereon, various letters overlap with neighboring letters.

Prior concepts of segmentation whether it be for handwritten cursive script or discrete letters cannot handle the case of run-on letters. In accordance with this invention, a handwritten character is defined as one consisting of one or more strokes. A stroke is defined as the writing from a pendown position onto the writing surface to a pen-up position. Typically, the input device is in the form of an electronic pen and tablet of the type known in the prior art and disclosed in IBM/TDB volume 24, No. 6, pages 2897-2902. Such an electronic pen and tablet is typical of input devices that are well known in the prior art. In accordance with this invention, the system considers as potential character segmentation points all stroke ends within a word. Consequently, unlike techniques for deciphering script, the present invention recognizes resulting pieces and then combines the recognitions on a cumulative basis to obtain the best fitting sequence of characters for the word. The recognition procedure utilized relative to an individual piece is that set forth in the above reference IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin.

Consequently, in accordance with this invention, while the characters themselves may overlap, it is assumed that each character is written discretely and that a character is completed before starting the next character. Unlike script writing where a

word may be completed and then the author goes back and "dots the i's and crosses the t's", handwritten letters are generally completed one at a time. Thus, each character is written discretely and that character is completed in full before the next character is begun. Because each character in a handwritten letter terminates with a stroke end, the present invention considers all stroke ends as possible character segmentation points. Thus, no character segmentation point is missed, although it will be appreciated that there are extra ones for characters consisting of more than one stroke. The recognizer, as in the case of the prior cited IBM TDB utilizes prototypes consisting of characters. Some characters consist of several strokes and therefore various stroke sequences must be sent to the recognizer.

This invention allows for stroke sequences up to a maximum number of strokes. This maximum number denoted herein as "max-stroke" is predetermined and allows for setting of stroke sequences to be processed by the recognizer. The number utilized as "max-stroke" is set to be the maximum number of strokes of a character in the alphabet employed. Thus, at each potential segmentation point, the preceding stroke and the preceding two strokes, etc., up to the preceding number denoted as "max-stroke" strokes are sent to the recognizer. The system is, therefore, variable depending on the

alphabet which is being recognized. The recognizer's candidate characters and scores are then sorted and the sequences of candidate characters yielding the best cumulative scores are output as the best scoring candidates. Thus, in accordance with the present invention, the scores are determined as the difference between the candidate and the prototype.

By referring to Figure 2, a flow chart of the main procedure utilizing this invention is depicted.

The current stroke number is controlled by i. This is also the current segmentation point index. For each stroke, the segmentation point is the last coordinate point of the stroke. In line 1, the stroke index "i" is initialized to 0 to begin the routine. A request is made for another stroke of the word, line 2. If there are no further strokes of the word, processing terminates. Otherwise, the stroke index is incremented by 1 in line 3. The routine continues utilizing the subroutine "multi-reco" in line 4. This subroutine, shown in Figure 3, performs various recognitions on stroke sequences ending with stroke i.

The last step (line 5) in the main routine utilizes the subroutine multi-sort. This subroutine, shown in Figure 4, sorts various

recognition results. Following the multi-sort subroutine processing continues in an iterative manner by receiving a subsequent stroke, indexing the index of segmentation points, and invoking the subroutines, such that for each segmentation point of the word an iterative process occurs. When processing terminates, the word choices are simply character string choices found in the last list generated by this subroutine.

Referring now to Figure 3, operation of the subroutine multi-reco will be described. The number of strokes to be sent to the character recognizer is controlled by "j". The number of strokes is initially set to 0 in line 1 and then incremented by 1 in line 2 and tested to see if the number of strokes exceeds the preset max-stroke. The test, as shown in line 3, is such that if "j" exceeds max-stroke or if "j" exceeds "i", processing terminates and a return is made to the main program, shown in Figure 2, so that the next step, multi-sort, can be accomplished.

A subroutine "discrete-reco" is called in line 4 to process the sequence of "j" strokes from stroke i-j+1 to stroke i. This subroutine is disclosed in IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 6, pages 2897-2902.

This subroutine processes the sequence of j strokes ending in the i-th stroke. The results are a listing of candidate characters and scores for the number of candidate choices from the discrete-reco subroutine. The number of candidate choices is shown in Figure 3 at "max-choice". Thus, a matrix is formed in line 5 wherein the reco results are determined in terms of the array of candidate characters, "reco-name", and the array of scores corresponding to candidate characters, "reco-score". The subroutine shown in Figure 3 is iterative such that processing continues until all stroke sequences up to the max-stroke are processed.

Referring now to Figure 4, the subroutine multi-sort is illustrated. This subroutine is employed to generate cumulative scores as processing continues. Thus, following each stroke, determination is made of the best character sequence choices up to and including that stroke. The index "j" is used here to access the recognition results from the processing of "j" strokes by subroutine multi-reco. The index j is initialized to 0 in line 1, incremented by 1 in line 2, and tested in line 3 to determine whether it exceeds the preset max-stroke. If j exceeds "max-stroke" or if j exceeds i, processing terminates and a return is made to the main program shown in Figure 2. As shown in line 4, pointer p is set to

the top of the list of cumulative recognition results up to and including stroke (i-j). Data items on the list then consist of a character sequence, termed "reco-name", a cumulative score, termed "reco-score", and a pointer to the next item, p next. In line 5, p is tested to determine whether it is NIL and, if so, processing is then iterated back to line 2 where j is incremented. Otherwise, processing continues to build up the list (i). Choice index (k) is initialized to 0 in line 6 and is incremented by 1 in the succeeding line. It is then tested to determine whether it is less than max-choice and whether the current reco-score is less than a reject threshold. This is shown in line 8 of the subroutine. If k is less than max-choice and if the current reco-score is less than the reject threshold, a new item is created and inserted into the list (i) in order of increasing reco-score. This is illustrated in line 9. Otherwise, p is set to p next and processing returns to line 5.

In accordance with the present invention, various techniques may be utilized to save storage in the system. For example, the number of items retained in the list generated by the subroutine multi-sort in Figure 4 need be only as many as the number of desired word choices. Also, although the number of lists created is equal to the number

of segmentation points (strokes), only the previous max-stroke lists are required. Therefore, earlier ones are eliminated as the procedures steps through the strokes.

5 Additionally, dictionary look-up and syntactic and semantic processing may be used to eliminate letter-chain choices for which no valid word exists. Thus, as items are created, they may be tested to determine whether a valid word can be
10 generated utilizing the letter combination represented in that item. By this technique, storage requirements may be minimized.

15 Two examples of the processing performed by this invention will be described relative to the words "RUN" shown in Figure 5 and "TOGETHER" shown in Figure 6. Figure 5 illustrates a machine representation of the run-on word "RUN" shown in Figure 1. Note that in this word, the characters U and N overlap. This description will be made
20 in the context of the following table which is the recognition output for the word "RUN".

RUN

	Stroke 1	1					
		L (90)					
		i (142)					
5	L	90	i	142			
<hr/>							
	Stroke 2	2		1-2			
		P (298)		P (170)			
				D (246)			
				F (342)			
10	P	170	D	246	F	342	R 343 LP 388
<hr/>							
	Stroke 3	3		2-3		1-2-3	
				R (294)		R (222)	
				Z (336)		B (346)	
						P (349)	
15	R	222	B	346	P	349	D 364 LR 384
<hr/>							
	Stroke 4	4		3-4		2-3-4	1-2-3-4
		U (123)		U (327)		Q (811)	
		u (235)		u (383)			
		d (253)		d (417)			
20	RU	345	Ru	457	BU	469	PU 472 Rd 476
<hr/>							
	Stroke 5	5		4-5		3-4-5	2-3-4-5
		L (69)		U (297)		U (475)	
		c (142)		u (380)		u (540)	
		o (151)		d (412)		d (559)	
25	RUL	414	RUc	487	RUo	496	RUi 499 RU 520
<hr/>							
	Stroke 6	6		5-6		4-5-6	3-4-5-6
		V (89)		N (147)		W (567)	W (799)
		r (150)		V (291)		m (862)	
		v (153)		W (291)			
30	RUN	492	RULV	503	RULr	564	RUcV 576 RULv 567

As shown in Figure 5, the word consists of six strokes which are numbered. The first stroke is the vertical downward line. The Table shows that for the first stroke, the recognizer assigned scores for a L of 90 and for a i of 142. Given the fact that only 1 stroke was involved, the summary line prints out the two candidate characters and those associated scores as the output of the multi-sort routine.

10 The second stroke, as shown in Figure 5, is the clockwise half loop. Considering the second stroke, the system then classifies the second stroke alone and the combination of the first and second strokes. Classifications of preceding stroke sequences up to the max-stroke limit are then assessed with the best character string choices determined after completion of the stroke just prior to the classified stroke sequence. In this particular example, the max-stroke limit is 4, as illustrated relative to strokes 4, 5 and 6. The multi-sort routine then considers the lowest cumulative score and sets forth the candidate characters. Operation proceeds considering, for example, after stroke 6 the single stroke itself as shown in Figure 5, would be recognized as a V. However, the stroke sequence of strokes 5 and 6 is recognized as a N. The current best character string choices represent the lowest cumulative scores obtained. For example,

in stroke 4, the RU sequence is a combination of the R choice relative to stroke 3 having a cumulative score of 222 and the U choice in stroke 4 having a score of 123, yielding a cumulative score of 345. This is then assessed by the multi-sort subroutine as the best character string choice to that point. In stroke 6, the word RUN is assessed as the combination of RU relative to cumulative score of 345 at stroke 4 and the recognized N in strokes 5-6, with a score of 147, yielding a composite score of 492.

As shown in the above Table, the best word choices following the sixth stroke are RUN, RULV, etc. For sake of clarity, in this Table, the printing of recognition choices of stroke sequence was limited to 3 and printing of the best character sequences limited to 5. The system is capable of retaining more information. Also, as noted, the alphabet was limited to upper and lower case printed characters in this example. Again, using elastic matching techniques, other characters may be input for recognition.

A second example, the use of the character recognition scheme in accordance with this invention, is illustrated in Figure 6 wherein the word TOGETHER has been printed in a run-on form. Note that the adjacent characters T and O and also E and T overlap. The word as formed has 20

5 segmentation strokes. Each of those strokes is analyzed and shown in the following Table in a manner identical to the analysis of RUN in the preceding example. The analysis is simply extended given the fact that twenty strokes, instead of six, are involved.

TOGETHER

	Segment 1	1			
		L (87)			
		Y (131)			
	L 87	Y 131			

5	Segment 2	2	1-2		
		T (90)			
		J (142)			
		V (219)			
	T 90	J 142	V 219		

10	Segment 3	3	2-3	1-2-3	
		O (120)	O (352)	N (355)	
		V (174)	V (368)	W (410)	
		N (213)			
	TO 210	JO 262	TV 264	TN 303	JV 317 VO 339

15	Segment 4	4	3-4	2-3-4	1-2-3-4
		Q (267)	W (550)	W (769)	
		G (274)			
		U (292)			
	TOQ 476	TOG 484	TOU 501	JOQ 529	TVQ 531 JOG 537

20	Segment 5	5	4-5	3-4-5	2-3-4-5
		G (236)	W (646)	W (855)	
		U (393)			
		Q (398)			
	TOG 445	JOG 498	TVG 500	TNG 539	JVG 552 VOG 575

25	Segment 6	6	5-6	4-5-6	3-4-5-6
				G (466)	
				U (484)	
				Q (528)	
	TOG 676	TOU 693	JOG 729	TVG 730	TOQ 738 JOU 746

	Segment 7	7	6-7	5-6-7	4-5-6-7
			T (99)	T (230)	W (566)
				J (249)	G (653)
				V (251)	
5	TOGT 544	JOGT 597	TVGT 599	TNGT 638	JVGT 651 VOGT 674

	Segment 8	8	7-8	6-7-8	5-6-7-8
				F (162)	F (279)
				T (205)	T (323)
				P (225)	E (346)
10	TOGT 607	TOGT 650	JOGT 660	TVGT 662	TOGP 670 TOGE 678

	Segment 9	9	8-9	7-8-9	6-7-8-9
			L (194)		E (119)
					I (269)
					F (325)
15	TOGE 565	JOGE 618	TVGE 619	TNGE 658	JVGE 672 VOGE 694

	Segment 10	10	9-10	8-9-10	7-8-9-10
		L (98)			
		Y (132)			
	TOGEL 663	TOGEY 697	JOGEL 716	TVGEL 717	JOGEY 750 TVGEY 751

20	Segment 11	11	10-11	9-10-11	8-9-10-11
			T (65)		
			J (149)		
			V (178)		
	TOGET 630	JOGET 682	TVGET 684	TOGEJ 714	TNGET 723 JVGET 737

25	Segment 12	12	11-12	10-11-12	9-10-11-12
		L (96)		D (177)	
		Y (124)		R (212)	
				A (236)	
	TOGETL 726	TOGED 742	TOGETY 753	TOGER 777	JOGETL 779 TVGETL 780

Segment 13	13	12-13	11-12-13	10-11-12-13	
	L (91)	K (112)	K (291)	M (289)	
		X (181)	Z (295)	D (402)	
		A (184)	Y (326)	A (419)	
5	TOGETK 741	JOGETK 794	TVGETK 796	TOGETX 810	TOGETA 814 TOGETLL 817

Segment 14	14	13-14	12-13-14	11-12-13-14	
		V (189)	H (165)	H (334)	
		L (194)	A (179)	A (342)	
		T (207)	N (267)	K (442)	
10	TOGETH 795	TOGETA 809	JOGETH 847	TVGETH 849	JOGETA 862 TVGETA 863

Segment 15	15	14-15	13-14-15	12-13-14-15	
			U (216)	M (334)	
			D (281)	U (362)	
			M (302)	H (381)	
15	TOGETLU 942	TOGEDU 958	TOGETM 964	TOGETYU 970	TOGETU 992 TOGERU 994

Segment 16	16	15-16	14-15-16	13-14-15-16	
		T (71)	T (317)	N (431)	
		V (204)		W (441)	
		F (205)			
20	TOGETHT 866	TOGETAT 880	JOGETHT 918	TVGETHT 920	JOGETAT 933 TVGETAT 934

Segment 17	17	16-17	15-16-17	14-15-16-17	
			F (143)	T (380)	
			T (149)	F (380)	
			P (196)		
25	TOGETHF 938	TOGETHT 944	TOGETAF 952	TOGETAT 958	JOGETHF 990 TOGETHP 991

Segment 18	18	17-18	16-17-18	15-16-17-18	
				E (163)	
				I (208)	
				F (275)	
30	TOGETHE 958	TOGETAE 972	TOGETHI 1003	JOGETHE 1010	TVGETHE 1012 TOGETAI 1017

Segment 19	19	18-19	17-18-19	16-17-18-19	
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Segment	20	19-20	18-19-20	17-18-19-20
	R (383)	R (199)	R (581)	R (712)
	Z (416)	B (367)		U (723)
		D (450)		

5 TOGETHER 1157 TOGETAER 1171 TOGETHIR 1202 JOGETHER 1210 TVGETHER 1211 TVGETAIR 1216

With this example, it is apparent that by utilizing library look-up techniques and syntactic and semantic processors, invalid character combinations would eliminate a number of character candidate strings.

Thus, as described herein, this invention uniquely allows elastic matching techniques to be applied to hand written printed characters with overlapping or run-on characteristics. The method solves the problem of recognizing or determining the end of one character and the beginning of the next where the characters are run-on or overlapped by assuming that, although the characters may overlap, each is written discretely and is completed before starting the next character. Because printed characters by definition terminate at a stroke end, the present invention considers all stroke ends as possible character segmentation points. Thus, no potential character segmentation point is missed. It is clear, however, in the example of the word "TOGETHER" that extra tests are made for characters comprising more than a single stroke. Thus, in testing for those individual segments, a number of stroke combinations are made which are essentially irrelevant to the final word. The processing time is minimized as recognized herein by use of dictionary look-up techniques. Invalid character strings can be eliminated to reduce processing time and memory requirements.

This invention allows for stroke sequences up to a specified maximum denoted as "max-stroke" to be processed by the recognizer. In the two examples utilizing a hand written English alphabet, max-stroke is set to be 4. It is apparent, however, that the number may be varied depending on the alphabet which is employed. Thus, at each potential segmentation point, the tests are made of the current stroke, the current stroke plus the previous stroke, the current stroke plus the previous two strokes, the current stroke plus the previous three strokes, etc. up to max-stroke. Each combination is sent to the recognizer for potential character recognition. The invention then applies the technique of best cumulative score to produce a list of best word candidates. As the segments are processed, these best word candidates are maintained.

Although the described algorithm assumes that each character is completed before beginning the next, this constraint can also be relaxed. In normal handwriting, printing or script writing, a character is not always completed before beginning the next. Sometimes there are what can be referred to as delayed strokes. A delayed stroke is one which does not immediately follow the earlier stroke or strokes of the character. For example, the word "city" written in script generally has three strokes: the first is the main portion of the

word, the second the dot of the i, and the third the cross of the t. In this example the second and third strokes are delayed. Nevertheless, it is generally possible to rearrange the strokes automatically so that the resulting stroke sequence is one that would be obtained from writing in a manner such that each letter is completed before beginning the next. An example of such stroke rearrangement has been disclosed in IBM/TDB Volume 26, No. 12, pages 6616-6617 May 2, 1984. By such stroke rearrangement it is possible to do away with the constraint that each character must be completed before beginning the next.

A further aspect of the invention is that the recognizer, by having various segmentations, provides alternate word choices for subsequent evaluation by such procedures as dictionary lookup and syntactic and semantic processors. This is particularly important where there is ambiguity to such a degree that no clear choice is possible without such high-level processing. For example, for cursive writing, and to some extent for printing as well, it is often not possible to distinguish between "d" and "cl" without context.

The procedure herein disclosed has been shown to operate effectively on run-on discretely written characters. In the examples shown the input contained only upper case handprinted characters.

5 The recognizer had prototypes for both upper and
lower case in the RUN example and for only upper
case in the TOGETHER example. It is clear that
the technique is equally applicable to input lower
case printed characters and to mixed upper and
lower case. In fact, lower case handprinting
is handled more easily by this technique since
there are fewer strokes per character. Further-
more, the technique extends to an alphabet
10 increased by the addition of punctuation symbols.

Finally, the technique also extends to cursive
handwriting. The only addition required is a
preliminary segmentation procedure that yields
potential segmentations within strokes, such that
15 true segmentation points are rarely missed at the
expense of obtaining extra segmentation points.
The resulting "stroke segments" are then processed
by the disclosed procedure in the same manner that
strokes of handprinting are processed. The notion
of "stroke" need only be broadened to "stroke
20 segment."

It is apparent that other modifications of this
invention may be practiced without departing from
the essential scope thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A method of recognizing handwritten characters that may touch or overlap each other characterized by the steps of:

5 (a) initializing an index of the current segmentation point;

(b) receiving a stroke of handwritten character and incrementing said index or terminating said method when no further strokes exist to be processed.

10 (c) examining recognitions on stroke sequences ending at the segmentation point corresponding to said index;

15 (d) grading the results of said recognition examination to rank potential character choices; and

(e) repeating steps (b) through (f) until all strokes have been processed.

2. A recognition method of Claim 1 wherein said step of examining recognitions comprises the steps of:

5 (cⁱ) determining the maximum number of strokes of a character in the alphabet to be recognized;

 (cⁱⁱ) setting a register of the number of strokes to be examined by a recognizer;

10 (cⁱⁱⁱ) comparing the contents of said register with the maximum number of strokes and terminating at the recognition examination when said register exceeds the maximum number of strokes;

15 (c^{iv}) when said register contents are less than the maximum number of strokes, performing recognition examination on a sequence of strokes corresponding to the contents of said register and ending in the stroke corresponding to the stroke of the segmentation point corresponding to the contents the contents of said index;

20

 (c^v) storing candidate characters and scores obtained during recognition examination; and

25 (c^{vi}) incrementing said register of the number of strokes to be examined; and repeating steps (cⁱ) through (c^{vi}) until all stroke sequences up to the maximum number of strokes have been examined.

3. A recognition method of Claim 2 wherein the step of grading the results of said recognition examination comprise the steps of:

5 setting a counter of the number of strokes sent to the recognizer;

 comparing the contents of said counter with the maximum number of strokes and terminating the grading when said counter exceeds the maximum number of strokes; and

10 when said counter contents are less than the maximum number of strokes assembling a list of recognition choices and ranking by recognition choice sources corresponding to graded results.

4. A recognition method as in Claim 3 wherein the step of assembling a list of recognition choices comprises initializing a choice index,

5 incrementing said choice index,

 determining whether the contents of the choice index exceed a maximum number of choices to be listed and whether the recognition choice score exceeds a reject
10 threshold;

15 if the recognition choice score exceeds
said reject threshold and the maximum number
of choices has not been exceeded creating a
new recognition choice and inserting it into
the list by increasing score 1 returning to
the step incrementing said choice index; and

20 if the recognition score does not exceed
said reject threshold and the maximum number
of choices has been exceeded, processing the
next sequence of strokes for grading.

- 5 5. A recognition method as in Claim 3 further
comprising the step of comparing the recog-
nition choices with a list of acceptable
character strings; and eliminating recogni-
tion choices having no corresponding
acceptable character string.

FIG. 1

LETTERS ARE RUN TOGETHER

FIG. 2

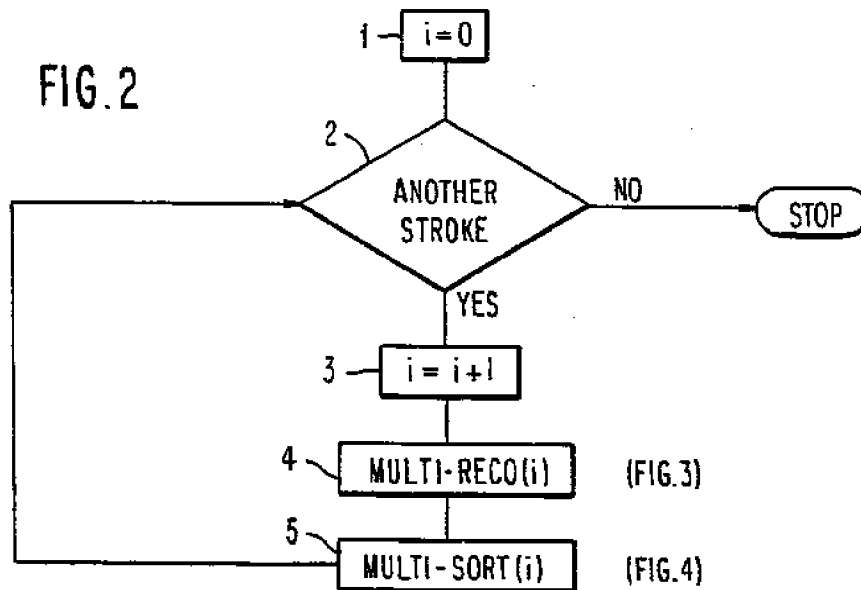
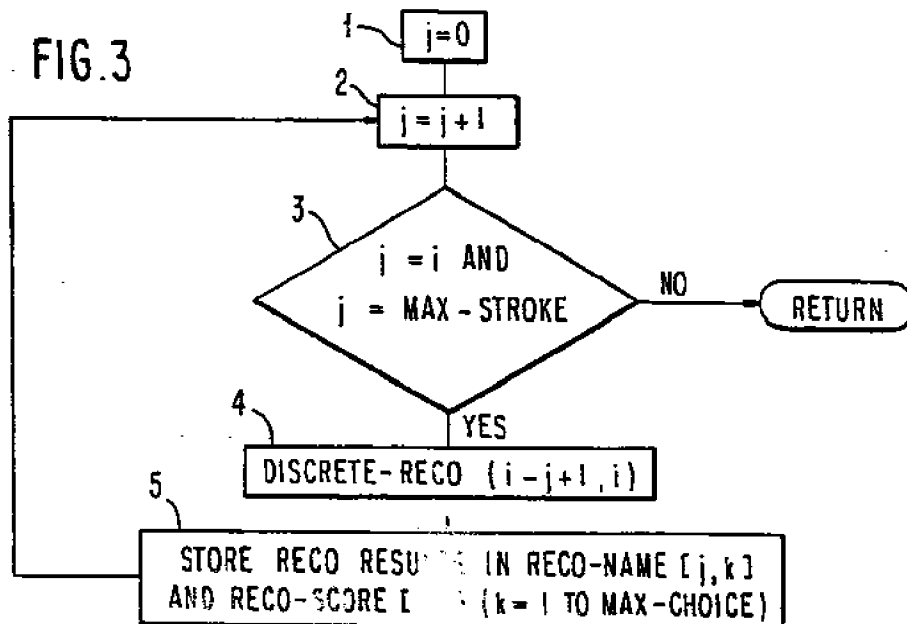


FIG. 3



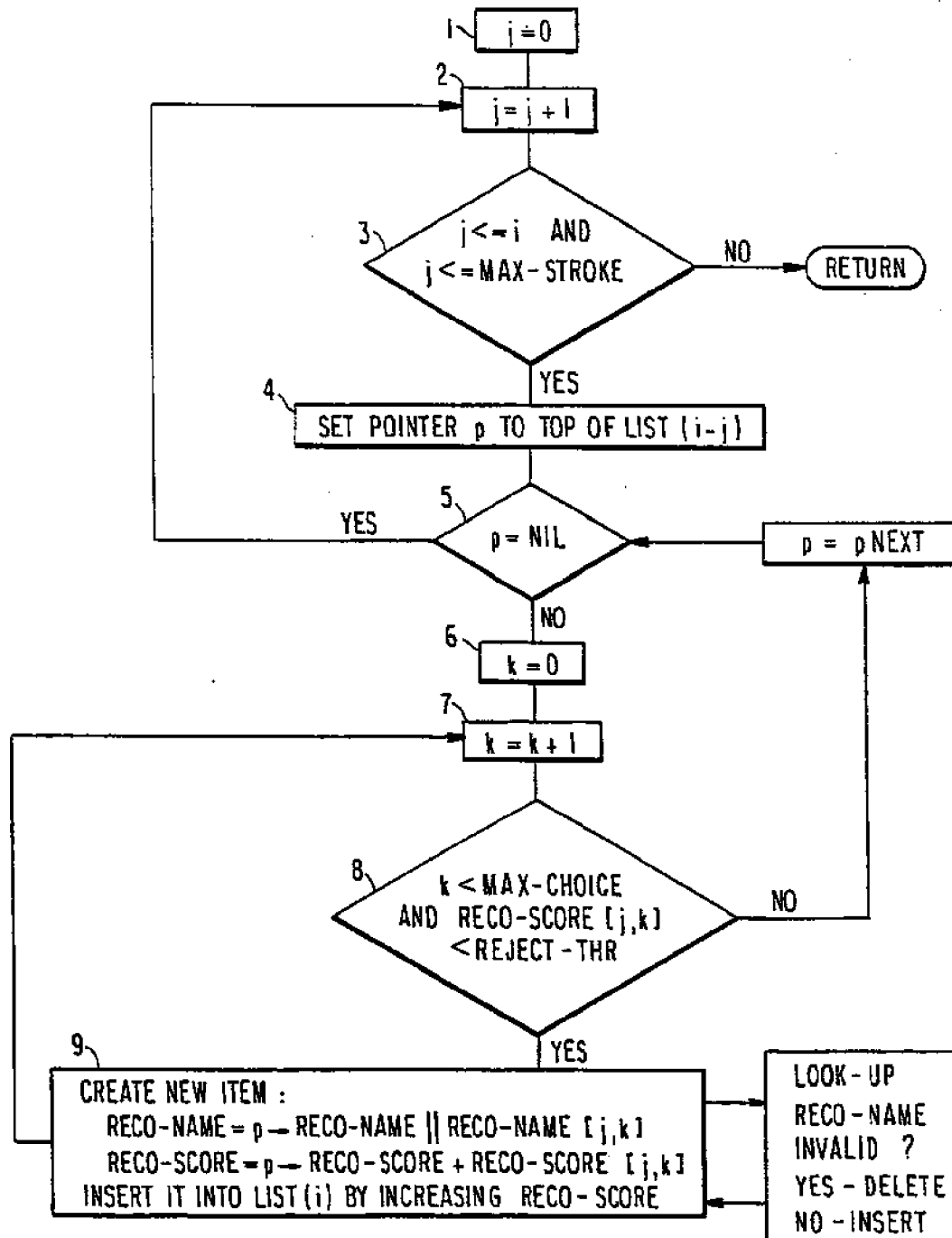


FIG. 4

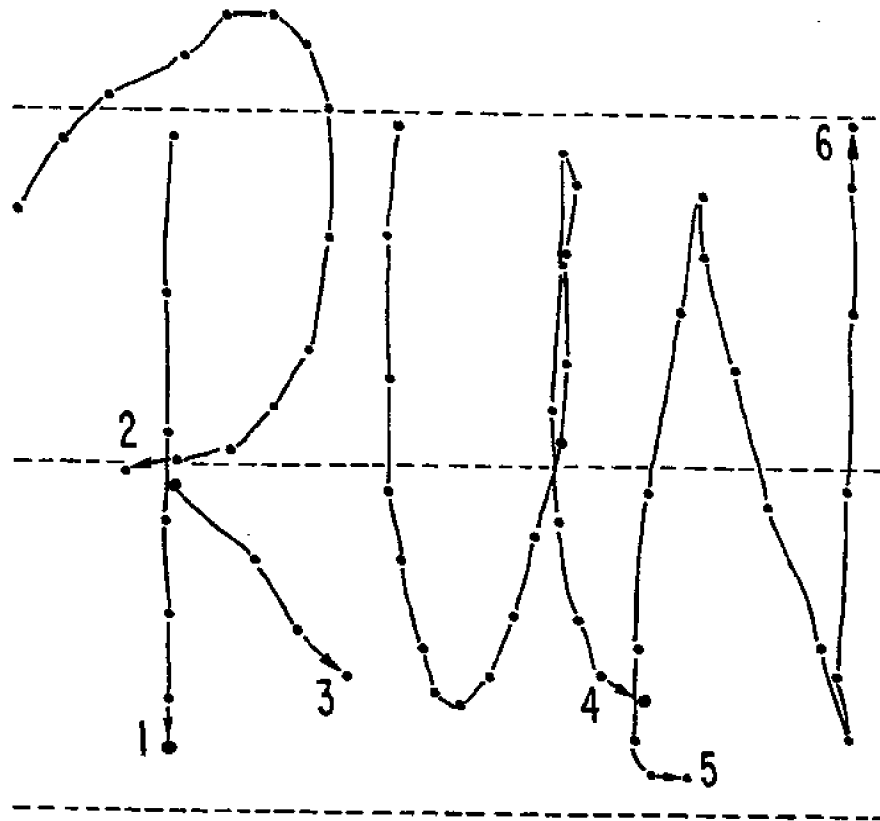
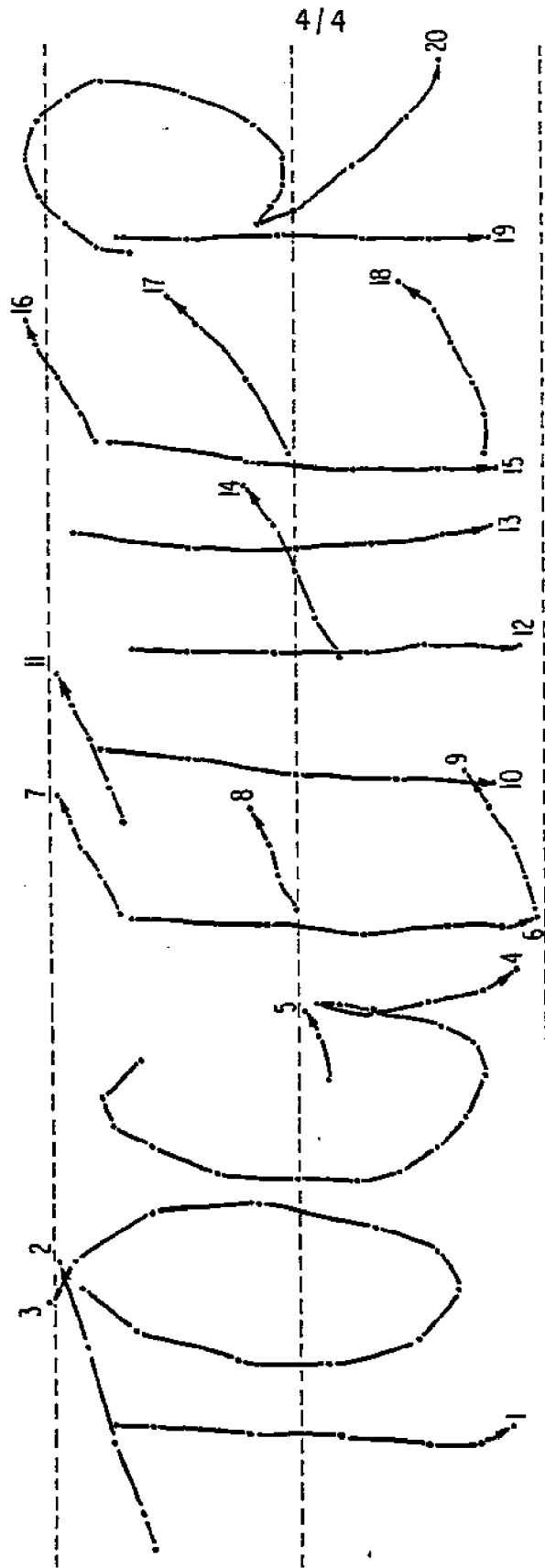


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



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㉔ Applicant: International Business Machines Corporation, Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504 (US)

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㉖ Inventor: Tappert, Charles Carson, Beach Road, Ossining New York 10562 (US)

㉗ Designated Contracting States: CH DE FR GB IT LI NL

㉘ Date of deferred publication of search report: 07.09.88 Bulletin 88/36

㉙ Representative: Ekström, Gösta E., IBM Svenska AB Intellectual Property Department, S-163 92 Stockholm (SE)

㉚ Recognition system for run-on handwriting.

㉛ A method of processing a word with the segmentation and recognition steps combined into an overall scheme. This is accomplished by a three step procedure. First, potential or trial segmentation points are derived. This is done in a manner so as to ensure that essentially all true segmentation points are present but also includes extra or not true segmentation points. Second, all combinations of the segments that could reasonably be a character are sent to a character recognizer to obtain ranked choices and corresponding scores. Finally, the recognition results are sorted and combined so that the character sequences having the best cumulative scores are obtained as the best word choices. For a particular word choice there is a corresponding character segmentation, simply the segment combinations that resulted in the chosen characters. With this recognition scheme the initial character segmentation is not final and need not be highly accurate, but is subject to a lesser constraint of containing the true segmentation points.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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Application Number

EP 85 10 6830

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	EP-A-0 127 441 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA) * Abstract; claims 1,5,6 *	1	G 06 K 9/78
A	US-A-4 365 235 (EVON C.GREANIAS et al.) * Column 23, line 40 - column 24, line 67 *	1	
A	PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PATTERN RECOGNITION, October 1982, Munich, pages 34-36, IEEE, New York, US; A.AMIN: "Machine recognition of hand written arabic words by the IRAC II System" * The whole article *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			G 06 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 11-05-1988	Examiner CHATEAU J.P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	